

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The republican city convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, renominated Mayor Julius Fleischmann.

It is again stated by the authorities at Washington that there is no present intention of moving from Cuba the American troops now stationed there.

A strike involving every union workman in Spokane, Wash., is threatened as the result of trouble between the unions and the Spokane Falls Gas Light company.

A syndicate headed by Chas. Swift of Detroit and including the Westinghouse company and White & Co., were the only bidders for the Manila street railway franchise.

Secretary Chamberlain is distressed over the cordiality of his reception by the Boers and has requested them to cut out the social functions, the brass bands and the resolutions.

Thomas Ryan, first assistant secretary of the interior, has left Washington to visit relatives throughout Pennsylvania. He is expected to be absent about ten days.

The Lake Shore railroad will advance the wages of station agents and other employees who have not been included in previous wage concessions. About 600 men will be affected.

John Muir, the inventor of the paper car wheels now in use on railroads, died at Morristown, N. Y., at the age of 91 years. He was formerly a large manufacturer of paper and pasteboard.

Henry Freese, 19 years old, was stabbed twice in the throat in a fight in Harlem, N. Y. He died soon afterward in the Lincoln Hospital. The police say Freese was stabbed by George Frank.

The Korean government is negotiating with Belgian bankers for a loan of \$30,000, secured on the import duties. Several important railway concessions in Korea will also be granted to the Belgian bankers.

The famous Ward McAllister farm, near Newport, R. I., where McAllister wrote the edition de luxe of "What I Know of Society," has been rented to Morgan Barry, an Irish farmer, for farming purposes.

The strike of the Italian quarrymen at Hilltown, Pa., was practically broken when the Lake Erie Limestone company announced that it would hire no more laborers, having sufficient to operate the quarry until fall.

There were 214,800 bushels of coal started south from the Pittsburgh harbor. The fleet contained twenty-six coal boats, eighty-six barges, twenty flats, six motor barges of rails and two motor barges of iron produce.

The board of regents of the University of Michigan has decided to establish at the university a Pasteur institute for the treatment of hydrophobia. It is expected that everything will be ready for receiving patients by April 1.

A bill was introduced in the Wisconsin senate to make the teaching of the doctrines of criminal anarchy a felony and punishment by imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

The secretary of the interior has issued rules and regulations governing the issue and sale of 4 per cent bonds of the territory of Hawaii under the act of January 26 last for the payment of claims for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague.

It was announced by the trustees of Barnard college that a gift of \$1,000,000 has been made to that institution by a person known only to President Butler and Treasurer Plimpton. The money is to be used for the purchase of land adjoining the present college.

The thirty-fifth annual Iowa conference of the Evangelical Lutheran synod, at Burlington, elected these officers: President, Rev. A. Noorbaum, Swedensburg; vice president, Rev. Joseph A. Anderson, Boone; secretary, Rev. B. Maddin, Bethesda; treasurer, C. O. Nelson, Olds.

The steamer J. W. Taylor arrived in New York after an absence of about three years. The J. W. Taylor is the steamer that brought the bubonic plague to New York on November 18, 1899. She was then running between New York and Brazil for the Lampport & Holt line.

Otto Croeluis, editor of the Swedish Courier, Chicago, died suddenly of heart disease.

Alfred Pellidram, the newly appointed German minister to Venezuela, arrived at New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse.

An international conference on the subject of good roads will be opened in Detroit, Mich.

John Firth shot and killed Witten Height and Frank Williams and wounded two persons at Eckman, W. Va., Thursday.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

SENATE.

Sheldon of Cass introduced in the senate on the 4th two bills to abolish the board of visitors to the Soldiers' homes at Grand Island and Milford. The law at present provides that the governor appoint a board of five, who shall make rules and regulations regarding the homes and have general supervision over the commandants. The bills introduced grant this power to the governor, and he shall have power to name the amount of compensation to be paid the employees and commandants of the homes; and to provide rules by which they shall be conducted. The governor is also required to visit the homes once every three months. The office of quartermaster is abolished, and the duties of the office devolve upon the adjutant. S. F. 8, providing for the nomination of county commissioners by districts and election by county vote, occasioned much debate. The bill was ordered engrossed. Hall of Douglas introduced a bill providing that the standard of time through out the state shall be that of the 90th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, the central standard of time, by which all legal business shall be regulated. Mr. Hall introduced the bill because in different parts of the state different standards of time are used. The county officers' bill by Sloan of Fillmore, to increase the tenure of office for four years, was killed in rotation like clock-work. There were five or six of them, and after three had been indefinitely postponed O'Neill of Lancaster moved, in order to save time, to indefinitely postpone every bill introduced by Sloan. This, however, was not put, and the bills died the regulation death. S. F. 8, providing that county commissioners be elected by vote of the county instead of by vote of districts, ordered engrossed. S. F. 54, that hereafter no claim for subscription for newspaper, magazine or other periodical shall be valid for more than the time actually subscribed for; indefinitely postponed. S. F. 90, to provide for the supersedeas of cases appealed to the supreme court; ordered engrossed.

The last day but one on which bills could be introduced was taken advantage of and there was a deluge in the senate on the 5th. Hall of Douglas introduced an even dozen to amend the state constitution. H. R. 18, allowing county treasurers a seal, was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole. The bill has been before many legislatures and is now in a fair way to become a law. S. F. 57, the exemption law, took up most of the afternoon and was amended so frequently that its maker could not recognize it. The bill provides that \$5 per month of a wage earner is exempt from garnishment. With the exception of that change the bill is the same as upon the statutes at present. S. F. 85, the bulk sale law, had rough sailing, but was finally recommended for passage. Marshall of Otoe sprung a sensation at the end of the last round of the day's proceedings by moving it take a recess until 7 o'clock at night. Anderson of Saline seconded the motion. The motion was lost in a deluge of noes. Standing committees reported the following bills for general file: S. F. 15, defining where it shall be lawful for mutual insurance company to insure property. S. F. 174, providing when railroad companies may sell goods not called for. S. F. 124, an act for the relief of Daniel L. Johnson. S. F. 57, compelling railroad companies to provide suitable waiting rooms and accommodations for the public. H. R. 13, relating to deposits of county treasurers. S. F. 36, providing for payment of costs in misdemeanor cases.

At the morning session of the senate on the 6th the following bills were passed: S. F. 118, limiting the time in which to revive a dormant judgment. S. F. 149, providing for a time when injunctions may be brought. S. F. 8, providing that in counties of 125,000 population commissioners shall be elected by vote of county. S. F. 152, providing for the destruction of weeds along the highways. S. F. 216, 218, 219, repealing law relating to salary of deputies for treasurer and secretary of state and secretary to governor. S. F. 85, brick sale law. H. R. 18, providing for a county treasurer's seal. S. F. 90, providing for the supersedeas in cases appealed to the supreme court. The senate went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file. S. F. 155, taxing the costs in criminal cases upon the defendant if he is guilty, and if the prosecution be malicious, the prosecuting witness; ordered engrossed. S. F. 156, if there are remonstrances against granting of liquor licenses, appeal may be had to the courts, providing that remonstrator give bond for \$500 for cost; indefinitely postponed. S. F. 148, providing for the annexing of territory to cities and villages situated in two or more counties; ordered engrossed. S. F. 160, providing for the appointment of a trustee officer by school boards; ordered engrossed. H. R. 167, favoring the election of United States senators by popular vote; recommended for passage. A large number of bills were introduced.

In the senate on the 7th the following bills were reported back by committees, with the recommendation that they be placed on the general file. S. F. 235, amending the criminal code to strike out the death penalty; H. R. 132, to appropriate to the use and benefit of the University of Nebraska the moneys known as the agricultural experiment station fund, also the Morrill fund and the university cash fund; H. R. 202, to appropriate money belonging to the state normal school fund for the purchase of books for the library of the state normal schools and to provide for their maintenance; S. F. 62, relating to appeals in equity; S. F. 106, repealing the section in the criminal code relating to grand juries; S. F. 101, relating to the selection of judges; S. F. 84, authorizing judges of district courts in vacation to parole and discharge persons convicted of felonies

and misdemeanors. The following bills were read the third time and passed: S. F. 70, providing that it shall not be necessary to serve notice on minor child in case of adoption, unless the child is over two years of age. S. F. 148, providing for the annexation of territory by cities and towns located in two or more counties; S. F. 9, authorizing the governor to appoint a board of pardons consisting of three members; S. F. 125, providing how amendments may be made to articles of incorporation. The following bill was introduced by Senator Howell: S. F. 250—An act to declare all telephone companies in this state to be common carriers; to prohibit the making of unreasonable charges and providing a remedy in case thereof; to declare certain charges to be reasonable charges and provide a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Governor Mickey on the 9th vetoed his first bill. The measure was S. F. 23, providing for the payment of fees to the commissioner of public lands and buildings. Governor Mickey stated his objections to the bill to be that the measure was unconstitutional in that it provided for the payment of fees to the commissioner, while the constitution provides for payment of all fees to the state treasurer. Warner of Dakota moved that S. F. 23, recommended by the governor, be read a first time. This was done. Mrs. Louise Bowser will not get the \$2,000 asked of the state for the erection of a sod house at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The senate indefinitely postponed the bill. H. R. 119, providing for the reports of teachers and county superintendents, was passed. H. R. 157, a joint resolution memorializing congress to pass a bill for the election of United States senators by popular vote, was passed. Committees reported as follows: S. F. 100-101, providing for a grand jury system, was recommended for indefinite postponement. The report was concurred in and the bill was placed on general file. S. F. 146, providing for the erection of grain elevators and warehouses, was placed on general file. S. F. 240, defining cultivated lands, placed on general file. S. F. 147, an act for opening and maintaining roads to bridges across streams separating two counties, amended and ordered engrossed. S. F. 115, providing for appeal bonds, amended and ordered engrossed. H. R. 64, providing penalty for carrying concealed weapons, ordered engrossed.

HOUSE.

Shortly after convening on the 3d the house took up consideration of H. R. 330 through the reports of the committee on cities and towns. The majority of that committee, McClay of Lancaster, Cropsey of Jefferson, Ferrar of Hall, Cassell of Otoe and Roberts of Dodge, recommended the bill for indefinite postponement, and the minority, consisting of Gilbert and Nelson of Douglas, Swezey of Adams and Beecher of Platte, recommended it for passage. A good deal of discussion took place. Loomis of Dodge vigorously pleaded for the bill. The principle involved in it he declared to be of the most vital concern to every taxpayer of Nebraska and added that it was of more importance than anything that would come before this legislature. For that reason he thought the house would seriously err if it summarily killed the bill. He said the opponents of the bill were not lacking in ability to discuss the measure in committee of the whole nor were its friends unable to hold up their end of the argument. No harm, therefore, could be done by placing the bill on general file. The vote to concur in the majority report was 33; against 38; thus the bill was killed. H. R. 25, by Gilbert of Douglas, the South Omaha charter bill, came back from the committee on cities and towns, by majority and minority reports. It was amended in a number of ways, the point of difference being the amendment providing for direct taxation of railroad terminals. The majority was against the clause and the minority, Gilbert, Nelson of Douglas and Swezey of Adams, were for it. The majority report, that the bill, as amended, knocking out the taxation clause, was sustained. Among other amendments to the bill is one providing that the railroads keep up repairs on the viaducts, which clause was left out of the original bill. The Shelly bill, providing for a governor-appointed board of fire and police commissioners, was incorporated in the bill, as a compromise for the extension of the time of city election in South Omaha to the spring of 1901, instead of having it come off this year. A petition was read from the citizens of Franklin county, praying for an amendment to the revenue bill so as to elect county assessors for four years and employ subordinate assessors.

In the house on the 4th the judiciary committee reported for passage H. R. 4, by Nelson of Douglas, the measure providing a negotiable instrument law uniform with that of twenty-one other states. The bill was held up by the committee to hear from lawyers, the majority of whom are said to be in favor of it, while some bankers are said to be opposed to it as it imposes more stringent regulations on the bankers in making out their protest papers. A resolution by Knox of Buffalo was adopted providing for the printing of 1,000 more copies of the general revenue bill, 1,000 copies already having been printed. These bills were passed: H. R. 112, by Deles Derrier of Cass, the famous "bridge bill," that has occasioned more debate in the house than any single measure, without the emergency clause. H. R. 134, by Gregg of Wayne, increasing salaries of county superintendents in thirty-seven counties of the state. H. R. 187, by Robbins of Sage, providing for appointment of election officers by county commissioners. H. R. 127, by Meredith of York, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of an army post, excluding it from operation in Douglas county. S. F. 29, by Warner of Dakota, providing for payment of fees to the commissioner of public lands and buildings. Bills on first reading included the following: To

amend section 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to allow action of recovery against trespasser after expiration of ten-year limit. To provide for the government, regulation, examination, reporting and winding up of the business of tontine investment associations. To declare the place of delivery of intoxicating liquor to be the place of sale. To require persons sentenced to the penitentiary to be taken thereto within five days. Appropriating \$2,000 for the relief of the people suffering from famine in northern Sweden, Norway and Finland. Emergency clause. To erect and equip at the institute for the Blind at Nebraska City a plant for furnishing water, light and refrigeration. Appropriates \$5,000.

The first debate on the revenue bill occurred in the house on the 5th. It was reported by the revenue committee fifty amendments. Swezey moved that the bill be placed at the head of general file, to be considered in committee of the whole and that the amendments be printed. Disagreed to. A motion by Gregg that the house work through the days of next week on other matters and on the revenue bill at night prevailed. The house passed H. R. 128, by Jovenat of Boone, providing for gathering, compiling and publishing agricultural and industrial statistics. H. R. 113, by Warner of Lancaster, providing for indictment, information, complaint and summons against and service upon corporations in criminal cases. A report from the judiciary committee was read and adopted, recommending the resolution by Knox of Buffalo, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the so-called Bartley cigar box and the official conduct of ex-State Treasurer Messerve, insofar as it is said to have been involved in the matter. The house in committee of the whole recommended for passage H. R. 32, by Hathorn of Red Willow, granting to Russell F. Loomis a certain quarter section of land in Red Willow county. The bill has been the subject of a series of fierce debates and Dr. Hathorn, in gaining its recommendation, has scored a signal victory as the result of a most persistent fight. Loomis filed on the land as a homestead in 1872. He was given his first and second papers by the government. But after obtaining his second papers the government notified him that the land had been turned over to the state of Nebraska as school land. Loomis began suit against the government and after years was advised that he would have to look to the state for relief. He has been striving ever since to get his claim. The bill as recommended for passage is amended so as to reimburse the school fund for the price of the unimproved land which is to go to Mr. Loomis.

Instead of taking up bills on first reading on the 6th, the house, on the fourth day of the session, immediately went into committee of the whole and launched into the ocean of bills on general file. The first two measures on general file were H. R. 1 and H. R. 2, both of which were, at the author's requests, passed for the day. A spirited debate ensued on a bill by Nelson of Douglas between Nelson and Loomis of Dodge. The bill compels a mortgagee appealing from a decree of foreclosure by a lower court to furnish bond for the rent of the land pending the continuance of the action in the appellate court. Loomis attacked the bill as a measure calculated to work serious hardship upon property owners and should not be allowed to pass. The discussion resolved itself into a heated controversy between the two debaters. Loomis secured the adoption of amendments destroying the effect of the bill. Sixty-five bills were introduced during the day, but very few were read. It was the last day on which bills could be regularly introduced.

By previous agreement the representatives did not expect any business on the 7th and only a bare quorum attended. As soon as roll call was completed a nearly a dozen members left the hall and departed for their homes. The bills introduced on Friday were read for the first time and after receiving the special communication of Governor Mickey on insurance of state buildings, the house adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m.

The house convened at 2 o'clock on the 8th and entered at once on second reading. Sixty-four measures, completing the list, were thus disposed of. The house took a recess at 4 o'clock until 7:30, when the revenue bill was taken up. At the first night session of the house to consider the revenue bill held friends of the measure proved sufficiently numerous to prevent the adoption of any material amendments to the first twenty sections. Sections 19 and 20, providing for the election of a county assessor and for the appointment of deputies by the county assessor with the consent of the board, occasioned the greatest debate. At the conclusion, however, the committee voted not to amend either section. Section 13, enumerating property exempt from taxation, was amended to include "fruit" in the list. On motion of Sears of Burt section 14, relating to tax liens, was amended that taxes should be a "first" lien. Junkins of Gopher moved to amend section 12 by inserting that property should be assessed at 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent of its value. This the committee promptly killed.

AGREE ON CLAIMS BILL. The wolf bounty claim of \$40,000 and the beet sugar claim of \$48,000 are to be recommended by the house claims committee for payment. The committee has completed its work and it will submit its bill. The largest item, by many times, is the wolf bounty claim. The sugar bounty claim was embodied in a separate bill.

The finance ways and means committee will introduce its expense appropriation bill at once, although it is not yet complete. The total amount of the bill will materially exceed that of 1901. This is due to general increased demand of various state institutions. The university receives \$704,000, a larger sum than last session. The Hastings asylum's fund is raised 40 per cent and 240 new cells are provided for at the penitentiary. On the other hand some retrenchment was done. The \$25,000 appropriation to the state militia for encampment was lopped off. The demand of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha for connections with the water works was rejected.

The house committee on public lands and buildings yielded to a demand from a soldiers' home delegation and decided to recommend \$45,000 for a hospital at Milford.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

A new bank has begun business at Barneston.

There is unusual demand for farm lands in York county.

The contract for the new depot at Fremont has been let.

The Y. M. C. A. of Beatrice are planning a \$20,000 building.

John Crone, a prominent citizen of Ainsworth died last week.

A lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized at Burwell.

Schools at Papillion have been temporarily closed on account of scarlet fever.

Farm lands in Lincoln county have of late been changing hands quite rapidly.

Richardson county will hold its fair this year September 29 and 30 and October 1 and 2.

Almond McHenry of Dodge county, aged eighty-two years, was killed by a fall from a load of hay, his neck being broken.

The executive committee of the Nebraska Corn Improvers' association met in Lincoln on February 25 and adopted a premium list for the winter corn show to be held in January, 1904.

Charles W. Barkley, cashier of the State bank of Seward, fell in the yard at his residence and broke one of his legs in the same place it was broken a few years ago by a fall from his bicycle.

C. G. Ellwanger, who was superintendent of the schools of Otoe county for eight years, and one of the best known educators of that section, died at his home in Nebraska City after a brief illness.

As the result of a school children's quarrel near Harbine, Mrs. Mary Schroeder was arrested, charged with assault on the child of a neighbor. The case was tried before a jury, which, after being out all night, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Jim Davis, the Winnebago Indian who in December last killed Little Jim, another Winnebago Indian, in a drunken brawl, will serve four years in the penitentiary for his act, this sentence being passed upon him by District Judge Guy T. Graves at Dakota City.

Frank Ford, a farm hand, in the employ of his brother, Jared P. Ford, who resides in the south edge of Valley county, shot himself with suicidal intent, the bullet ranging from the chest through his body near his heart and lodging just under the neck in his back. There is a possibility of his recovery.

The grand jury at Tecumseh sent a recommendation to the district court that the commissioners of Johnson county offer \$1,500 reward for Charles M. Chamberlain, the defaulting Tecumseh banker. It is believed that the board will act in the matter and offer not less than \$1,000. The officers are of the opinion that the reward will get the man.

Frank Howarth, a young farmer who lives near Cook, suffered an accident that will in all probability cost him his life. He was at work on the power of a buzz saw, when the machinery got out of shape in some way and the tumbling rod, a steel bar about an inch in thickness and some eight feet long, was hurled around with terrible force, cracking his skull.

Doleful tales are coming into Long Pine regarding stock losses from the recent snow storm. At Colonel Torrey's ranch in Rock county it is said that 150 cattle were found in a pocket in the sand hills, all dead. At Hutton and Lamb's ranch twenty-five head were buried and at Buell's ranch seventy-five head were buried under the sheds, which collapsed with the weight of the damp snow.

A \$5,000 damage suit was filed in the district court at Beatrice by F. J. Sypher against Alonzo Adams. Recently Sypher's wife secured a divorce from him and soon after the divorce was granted, Alonzo Adams, Mrs. Sypher's father, came to Beatrice from Iowa to take his daughter home. In his petition the plaintiff alleges that Adams alienated his wife's affections by inducing her to return home with him.

John Palmes, a general prisoner, serving sentence for desertion, escaped from the guard house at Fort Crook. Palmes and the sentry over him were in the basement attending to the heater, when Palmes suddenly leaped through a coal window and disappeared in the darkness. Palmes was also charged with assisting in stealing and rifling registered mail from the post mail carrier, for which he would have been tried by the federal authorities upon the expiration of his sentence.

A telephone exchange has been organized at Silver Creek.

Jennie Thomas, who shot and killed Fred Broderson at Lincoln and then shot herself, died from her wounds. For a while it was thought Miss Thomas would recover.

Several head of horses belonging to Ambrose Jacob, a prominent farmer residing near Wymore, died suddenly. At first it was supposed they had been poisoned, but the supposition now is that they were fed hay which was mixed with a poisonous weed.

Passing of the Story Tellers. Two of the best story tellers in the senate will return to private life with the passing of this congress. George Graham Vest of Missouri, whose wit and stories have enlivened the cloak rooms for the last twenty years, will end his public career, and at the same time John P. Jones of Nevada will retire. While Senator Vest was brilliant on the floor, he was witty in the smoking room. When surrounded by a group of appreciative listeners, he would tell stories and make jests by the hour. Senator Jones also has not kept his fun under a bushel. He is extremely serious and profound in debate, but in a free-and-easy discussion in the cloak room his quaint humor is second to that of no member of the senate.—Atlanta Constitution.

Evil Habits Spreading. The steamship Siberia, which runs between San Francisco and the Philippines and China, provides four opium smoking rooms for its Chinese passengers "who can't get along without indulgence in the narcotic." Thus America not only transports its vices to semi-civilized countries and to the islands of the sea, but it is in a fair way to cultivate the bestial habits of those very countries which it invades.—Ram's Horn.

Mother Couldn't Object. Little Chronicle: "Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?" asked the hostess. "No, ma'am." "Well, do you think she would like you to have two pieces here?" "Oh, she wouldn't care," said Willie confidentially, "this isn't her pie."

Country relations would be more warmly welcomed if they didn't always carry such horrible satchels.

WHEN YOUR GROCER SAYS he does not have Deffance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Deffance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 15 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

A Tattersall Romance. The cook on one of our coasting boats sent for a 5s ticket in "Tattersall's" sweep on Caulfield cup. To the stewardess she said: "I'll give you half of whatever I win." On the arrival of the vessel at Townsville the other day a wire was waiting for the cook, and his contents advised him that he had drawn first prize—about 6,750 pounds net. He immediately sought the stewardess and advised her of his luck, at the same time saying: "I have to give you 3,375 pounds. What do you say to taking me and the lot?" The offer was accepted, and on the arrival of the vessel at Brisbane the pair are to be married.—Chronicle, Mackay, Queensland.



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